

in the tea districts. We have seen open to us in dealing with these districts, either to leave China to the Chinese, or to afford material help and protection. The latter is the one or the other on the question as to whether to demand from the Chinese the engagement which they have entered with, or to demand from the Chinese the engagement which they have entered with, or to demand from the Chinese the engagement which they have entered with.

RETURN OF MR. PIN.

THE return of the Chinese Commissioner Pin to Hongkong is likely to have an important effect upon the feeling of the Chinese Government towards foreigners. We have already at some length pointed out how grave an error was committed by our home authorities in receiving the Commissioner as if he had in truth and indeed been a veritable grandee, and have expressed our fears that if an accurate report be forwarded by him to his Government of the reception accorded him it will rather tend to lower us in Celestial eyes. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that he has been nominated a member of the foreign board in Peking, the Chinese, with that "topy turn of mind" which distinguishes their acts, having given him an appointment commensurate with the importance of his visit to the west, after, instead of before, its accomplishment. This is satisfactory, more on account of the index it affords of the determination of the Central executive to establish on a more satisfactory basis the bureau charged with conducting foreign affairs, than from any great enlightenment which is likely to be added to their deliberations by the presence of the quondam Commissioner; and, as indicating at all events a desire to advance, instead of to retrograde, must be taken as a good omen.

Strong as have been our strictures on the fully which has distinguished the European public in its reception of these visitors, we cannot detect in the conduct of the mission itself anything calling for animadversion. To the diplomatic skill evinced by Mr. Hart in his making it subservient to his own plans, it is impossible to refuse a certain need of admiration, while indignant at the gullibility of the French and English public. But those more immediately connected with it—the gentlemen who acted as interpreters and Secretaries and those charged with providing for the due amount of sight-seeing on the part of the visitors—seem to have acted with perfect good sense in carefully avoiding any tendency to exaggerate their own importance, or that of those on whose behalf they were acting.

That some attention—how much it is at present difficult to predict—will be paid to Commissioner Pin's report of the state of civilization in the West is undoubted, and in view of this the time seems particularly propitious for forwarding the views of those who are anxious to see Railways and Telegraphs introduced into Northern China. His report will, we learn, give carefully prepared details and statistics of such matters, and after Mr. Pin has forwarded the documents prepared for the perusal of the higher authorities an application for leave to commence operations is likely to have a better chance of success than at any other time. Backed by the offer of a moderate subsidy to the Chinese Government, contingent on its supporting the scheme, together with an absolute offer to purchase at a fair valuation the land over which the proposed line would pass, and which is nearly all Imperial property, much may be done. We infer in this an additional reason for commencing the railway between Tientsin and Peking, but space forbids our entering more fully into the matter on this occasion.

THE CHINESE DEPUTATION.

THE Chinese deputation were to have waited on His Excellency the Governor this afternoon to receive his answer to the memorial which they presented some time since. It appears, however, that the translation into Chinese of His Excellency's answer could not be completed in time, and with a view to ensuring its correct printing and distribution the reception of the deputation is put off until next Saturday.

It is to be presumed from the fact that the Governor told the deputation that their views on the junk and registration ordinances should be embodied in a separate memorial, that His Excellency will confine himself in his reply chiefly to the matter of Stamp Act. There will be no great difficulty, we fancy, in setting their minds at rest on this point, but there will doubtless be much trouble in persuading them of the advisability of refusing to harbour and protect men who, though pirates and murderers, pay well and have numerous connections on the island. We fear that no arguments will convince them in this respect, as it is not, in their eyes, their "interest" to cease this connexion with so powerful a federation as that of the pirate clans abounding on a seaboard of nearly two thousand miles. The property of those who aid and harbour pirates is respected by the latter, and the new ordinances will simply result in an annual loss of several thousand dollars to the vast numbers here and elsewhere engaged, directly or indirectly, in affording assistance to these pests of the sea.

While on the subject of the Chinese deputation we cannot but remark on the absence of direct European influence on the framers of their memorial. This was evidenced by the light way in which the Stamp Act was passed over in that document, by the stress laid on the evils which would result on the enforcement of the other ordinances, and by the ignorance or ordinary official etiquette displayed by the deputation in appearing at the Government offices without having requested permission to present a petition to the Governor. That the Chinese memorial was an offshoot of the more properly presented document in English is nevertheless quite true, from the fact that the only in-

formation the Chinese received of the intentions of the Government came from Europeans interested in persuading the Chinese that the Stamp Act would be a blow to their interests as well as to those of foreigners. It is a pity that their informants and advisers did not also give them to understand that the importance of the deputation would be materially lessened by the cool-like manner in which their memorial was presented. The Chinese being a nation attaching such peculiar importance to all outward signs of dignity, we cannot but reiterate our hope that they will receive a fit rebuke for their want of etiquette in the matter.

RUMOURS AT PEKING.

By a letter from a correspondent, which appears in another column, it will be seen that the old rumours, so prevalent during 1863 and 1864 of an intended massacre of the foreign residents in Peking is again being revived. Although it is undoubted that ever since the occupation of the walls of Peking by our troops, there has been a smouldering discontent at the presence of any foreigners in the capital on the part of what is termed the "War-Party" and of their adherents, we are not disposed to attribute any particular significance to the rumour mentioned by our correspondent. It is probably a mere revival of the old story, but having no absolute means of judging of the facts at this distance, we insert the news with this protest against its being too readily believed.

The fact that the Chinese are again massing troops in the neighbourhood of Taku at the mouth of the Peiho, is however of some importance. We are thoroughly convinced of the pacific and conciliatory intentions of at least one and perhaps two of the high officials charged with the conduct of foreign affairs at Peking, Wei sang and, possibly, the Regent. So long as they are alive and in power there is little fear of an emeute, but with the knowledge that their present position was gained by a coup d'état which, remarkable for the little bloodshed which accompanied it, left alive a large and powerful section inimical to their power, their policy can hardly be deemed very secure. With their fall would probably come the temporary expulsion, if not worse, of all foreigners from Peking. We do not believe that, supposing it to be true that forces are being concentrated in the neighbourhood of Tientsin there is any hostile intent implied by those who now hold the reins of power. But they are probably afraid to show an unwillingness to comply with the demands of the powerful mandarins who specially urge the necessity of protecting the coast, and putting the forts in an efficient state to withstand invasion from within, or unexpected invasion from without, the Empire. Both parties know perfectly well that Peking, in the present state of foreign relations, is as safe as it is ever likely to be from all dangers except internal revolt, or a descent of the banditti who infest the edges of the Chih-li province. They are quite aware that the Taku forts would be of little use in protecting the capital from an attack which came from any quarter except via the Peiho. But to resist the representations of the War-Party would seem very much like treason to the state; and with so many enemies neither the Regent nor the head of the foreign board can afford to ignore the popular cry.

Of course all this is speculation based on extremely vague information. With regard to the feeling of the present authorities, however, as opposed to the war party we are enabled to speak with something like certainty. Whether or no the movements reported by our correspondent arise from that feeling, time will show. The chief hope of China lies in the prospect of the present Emperor reaching manhood under enlightened influences. It would seem to be a most suicidal policy, which we are now following, of neglecting to insist on the right of personal interviews on the part of Foreign Ambassadors. Our minister is provided with instructions which enable him to insist on that right "should circumstances arise which would justify such a step." These instructions, however, clearly point to some hitherto unforeseen crisis. So long as everything remains quiet, nothing is to be done. The effect of this is that the boy-emperor is subjected only to the influence of those interested in keeping from him all true knowledge of the "barbarian" character. In another six years he will be competent to assume for himself the reins of government, and should he, as is extremely probable, choose his advisers from the anti-foreign party fresh complications will inevitably arise, and Mr. Bright and Colonel Sykes will have a fresh opportunity of vituperating the British Government, its Minister and its officials in general, and of demonstrating how little they actually know of affairs in China as they really exist. A more serious evil is the fact that we shall inevitably be plunged into a fresh war from the half and half, time-serving, compromising policy now adopted. Of its chief disadvantages this ignorance of foreigners on the part of the future ruler of three hundred and fifty millions of people is one of the gravest, and we trust that this truth will force itself on the attention of our authorities before the evil becomes almost irreparable.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

AMONG the nostrums propounded for the relief of political grievances in Hongkong, has been that of elevating it from its condition of complete subjection to the crown, and giving it a charter of independence, such as is enjoyed by the self-governing colonies of the empire in other parts of the world. The proposition has been insisted on with some urgency, but not with much consistent appreciation of the "trading station" merely, small in extent, non-productive, and containing but a small European population, a moiety at least of whom are not British subjects. Under

these circumstances, it would be a waste of time to state objections to a proposal for assuming powers of self-government, either as a means of economy in administration, or for the conservation of public rights. The re is no probability that Hongkong will ever stand in any other than its present relationship to the crown, while it remains a British possession. Nobody, it is said, has any local attachment to it, such as grows among men who establish homes on Canadian or Australian soil; and we have it on the most excellent and indubitable authority that in "rather more than two years most of us" shall bid this Isle of Fragrant Streams a long farewell. What the route will be is not declared. It may be to slumber in the shades of Happy Valley, or to revive old reminiscences on the banks of the "lazy Scheldt" or wandering Po," or to revisit the glimpses of the moon in leafy Vallombrosa or in the alleys and bye ways of odoriferous Cockaigne. Anyhow, our stay here is limited to so short a period that the *amor patrie* in our breasts will not be extended to Hongkong, and we shall never enjoy the constitutional excitement (sometimes very costly) that is inseparable from political and administrative independence of the crown.

But that is no reason why we should not do something towards ameliorating what is decidedly unpleasant in our present form of government. It would surely be a relief to His Excellency were there a public body here entrusted with the direct municipal supervision of the place; and as certainly it would be agreeable to the public if by such means some control could be exercised over the expenditure of revenue on "purely municipal works. With all possible veneration for the department of the Surveyor General, we may assert that the manner in which our public works are executed is capable of improvement; and we may observe, even more emphatically, that departmental wisdom in the selection of public works for execution is not invariably of the most profound or unimpeachable character. A Municipal Council, elected by the rate-payers annually, would form an excellent medium of communication between the government and the public generally; and through it the community would be able to exercise directly on questions of general policy an influence which now has no definite existence whatever. Of course the new Council would have no power of taxation, but it would possess a right to advise on all matters of internal regulation in the government of the Colony. It would necessarily be well informed on many local subjects of which the government must either be wholly ignorant, or imperfectly instructed, but with which they should be well acquainted. The useful purposes that such a Council might serve are many, and we really believe that its establishment would prove beneficial to the city, while it would give valuable assistance to the Legislative Council and to the government generally, in designing and carrying out works of public utility. Short as the time is that most of us hope to be here, we should endeavour while resident in it to make the place as comfortable and habitable as possible, at the most economical rate. Private enterprise has done much towards that end, but the concentrated knowledge and intelligence of an elected council would achieve much more, by the direction it would be able to give to expenditure on municipal public works, whether of ornament or utility.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF AUGUST 27TH.

THE P. & O. steamship *Ottawa* reached Hongkong on Tuesday night soon after nine, having made an extraordinarily quick passage. She brings the London mails of Aug. 27, and telegraphic intelligence from London via Gallé to the 11th instant. Dates from Bombay are to the 15th, Gallé 19th Penang 24th and Singapore 26th September. From New York, September 7th. From Australia, Aug. 28. From Calcutta, Sept. 10. The following is a list of passengers:—
For Hongkong—Messrs. Michael, G. Wright, R. A. Pye, Berwick.
For Shanghai—Mrs. Thin and Mrs. Twigg, Mr. and Mrs. Dick and Messrs. Barber, Brennan, and Oxenham.
For Yokohama—Mr. Willoughs.

TELEGRAMS.
The following telegrams are from the Straits papers.
London, 4th September.—A Court Martial has left England for Jamaica to try those officers who were implicated in the suppression of the recent insurrection. Fair Dhollera 9½d.—The Manchester Market has been quiet, and prices continue to drop. 7 lbs. Shirtings 11s. 9d. 8½ lbs ditto 14s. No 40 Mule Twist 1s. 8d. The Times denies the report of the Marriage of the King of Greece to the Princess Louisa.
London, 5th September.—The Prussian Chamber voted for the annexation bill almost unanimously. Liverpool and Manchester markets dull.
London, 5th September.—Cotton improving.
London, 11th September.—Radicals in America continue to abuse Johnson. Imperial decree published in Vienna ordering the dissolution of the Army and Navy to a peace footing. Liverpool Cotton market quiet.
New York, 9th September.—Mr. Seward is presented Remero to President Johnson, who said he hoped Mexico could be freed from foreign invasion by November.

LATEST FROM CALCUTTA.
Calcutta, 4th September, 5 P. M. A Committee has been appointed by the Supreme Government to frame a Bill for the suppression of polygamy amongst the Natives. The Court Martial for the trial of Major Holland, of which Colonel Bright is President, commenced its sittings at Peshawar on the 21st August.
Calcutta, 10th September.—No improvement in Produce market.
Sindia, 11th September.—Court Martial acquitted Captain Jervis on all charges.
India, 12th September.—Court Martial ordered to assemble to-morrow, to revise finding of the court.
Bombay, 11th September.—Bank Bills 1½d. Documents 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. Credits 1s. 1½d. Money Market as before.

Fair Dhollera, 230 per candy. Freight, Colton to Liverpool 10s. to 15s., no business. 7½ lbs. Shirtings Rs. 7-4 per piece, very dull. Bombay Bank Rs. 470 to Rs. 480 per share. Back Bay Reclamation Company Rs. 800 per share. 5½ per cent. Government Paper 110, dull, declining.
The Straits Times says that a telegram dated London, 15th September, is reported to have been received at Gallé before the steamer left, but no copy of it had reached Singapore. It was stated to be in effect generally that trade was very dull.

SUMMARY.
(From the Home News, Aug. 27.)
The Emperor Napoleon has assured the English Government that he does not contemplate the acquisition of any Belgian territory.

The war in Paraguay is seriously embarrassing the commerce and revenues of Brazil.

Disturbances are spreading in Mexico, and the Imperialists have suffered serious defeats.

French ships are fitting out to convey the last of the French troops home from Mexico.

Negotiations are said to have been opened between the Pope and Victor Emmanuel; but the statement has been contradicted.

Prussia has inflicted on Saxony of fine of two millions and a half sterling for having taken up arms in the late war.

A petition is getting up in Belgium, praying the King to place native Belgians and not Frenchmen at the head of the War and Foreign departments.

A political amnesty, including Mazzini, has been declared in Italy.

Prussia has inflicted on Saxony of fine of two millions and a half sterling for having taken up arms in the late war.

A petition is getting up in Belgium, praying the King to place native Belgians and not Frenchmen at the head of the War and Foreign departments.

A political amnesty, including Mazzini, has been declared in Italy.

Prussia has inflicted on Saxony of fine of two millions and a half sterling for having taken up arms in the late war.

A petition is getting up in Belgium, praying the King to place native Belgians and not Frenchmen at the head of the War and Foreign departments.

A political amnesty, including Mazzini, has been declared in Italy.

Prussia has inflicted on Saxony of fine of two millions and a half sterling for having taken up arms in the late war.

A petition is getting up in Belgium, praying the King to place native Belgians and not Frenchmen at the head of the War and Foreign departments.

A political amnesty, including Mazzini, has been declared in Italy.

Prussia has inflicted on Saxony of fine of two millions and a half sterling for having taken up arms in the late war.

A petition is getting up in Belgium, praying the King to place native Belgians and not Frenchmen at the head of the War and Foreign departments.

A political amnesty, including Mazzini, has been declared in Italy.

Prussia has inflicted on Saxony of fine of two millions and a half sterling for having taken up arms in the late war.

A petition is getting up in Belgium, praying the King to place native Belgians and not Frenchmen at the head of the War and Foreign departments.

A political amnesty, including Mazzini, has been declared in Italy.

Prussia has inflicted on Saxony of fine of two millions and a half sterling for having taken up arms in the late war.

A petition is getting up in Belgium, praying the King to place native Belgians and not Frenchmen at the head of the War and Foreign departments.

A political amnesty, including Mazzini, has been declared in Italy.

Prussia has inflicted on Saxony of fine of two millions and a half sterling for having taken up arms in the late war.

A petition is getting up in Belgium, praying the King to place native Belgians and not Frenchmen at the head of the War and Foreign departments.

A political amnesty, including Mazzini, has been declared in Italy.

Prussia has inflicted on Saxony of fine of two millions and a half sterling for having taken up arms in the late war.

A petition is getting up in Belgium, praying the King to place native Belgians and not Frenchmen at the head of the War and Foreign departments.

A political amnesty, including Mazzini, has been declared in Italy.

Prussia has inflicted on Saxony of fine of two millions and a half sterling for having taken up arms in the late war.

A petition is getting up in Belgium, praying the King to place native Belgians and not Frenchmen at the head of the War and Foreign departments.

A political amnesty, including Mazzini, has been declared in Italy.

Prussia has inflicted on Saxony of fine of two millions and a half sterling for having taken up arms in the late war.

A petition is getting up in Belgium, praying the King to place native Belgians and not Frenchmen at the head of the War and Foreign departments.

A political amnesty, including Mazzini, has been declared in Italy.

Prussia has inflicted on Saxony of fine of two millions and a half sterling for having taken up arms in the late war.

upon to explain the change in their attitude. Chief amongst these has been Herr Vichow, who, in his explanatory speech, plainly declared that he believed a united Bismarckian Ministry to be the only means of obtaining a great and Liberal Germany. The fall of the Prime Minister would, he explained, be in all probability the signal for a feudal reorganisation of the Government and the introduction of a reactionary Ministry, which would undo the whole work of the past two years in Prussia.

In St. Petersburg there has been a diminution of cholera, but the precautions are in no way relaxed, and the result is that the epidemic shows no sign of receding. The deaths there have altogether amounted to 2,408, a proportion of about one death to every five persons attacked.

The *Illustration* publishes an account said to come from Stephens, the Penian Head Centre himself, in which he describes the dinner offered to him by the eccentric Marquis de Boissy. According to this chronicle—the name of the supposed writer of which is a good reason for utterly disbelieving it—a large party of senators, generals, and titled personages were invited to meet him, and with the Vicomte de la Guernoniere he had a long conversation.

At dessert the Marquis de Boissy proposed the health of the "patriot," and hailed him as "future president of the Irish republic."

Letters from Spain give a terrible account of the reign of terror which Narvaez has introduced into that unhappy country. His amnesty is declared a mere snare to throw the Liberals off their guard. Fusillades still go on, and the people are shot or bayonetted just as in the period of his former reign, between 1831 and 1834. The civil wars are renewed in this deadly work, and they appear to perform their duty with considerable zest. Their last feat has been the murder of the famous partisan chief Señor Marti (Noy de las Barquetas).

Court Bismarck has been in the Lower House of Berlin an elaborate explanation of the policy of Prussia, which appears to be rather that of establishing a powerful Prussia than a North German Empire.

To this end the Government will proceed, not on the plan of federation, but of absorption, and—although the former plan is necessarily adopted in Saxony—the Minister asserts that he has consented to it with very great regret. The constitution of 1849 will be only one of the forms through which the problem of maintaining the power of Prussia will find its solution.

The circle line of railways in London is making great progress.

The cattle plague is rapidly diminishing in England.

Extraordinary cases of bribery have been discovered by the commission appointed to inquire into the last Great Yarmouth election.

The following names appear in the ordinary of the week.—In Her Majesty's Indian Service: T. J. Turner, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service. Miscellaneous: Professor Grote—Mr. Philip Bennet—Commander Daniel Geale, R. N.—The Earl of Craven—General Sir John Mitchell—Mr. Alcock.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 22, off the Lizard, from Rangoon, *Prince of Wales*, 27, at Liverpool; from Rangoon, *William Power*, at Falmouth; from Akay Freya, from Rangoon, *Wilhelmina*.

DEPARTURES.—August 17, from London, Lucerne, for Hongkong; 18th Silver Eagle, for Shanghai; 20th, for Hongkong and Canton; Shun Lee, from Liverpool, for Manila, *Quico Hernandez*.

SPOKEN.—Heroes of Africa, London to Japan, July 11, 27 W.; *Nereus*, Sunderland to Singapore, June 29, 20 S.; 29 W. Eastward Ho! (barque), Hongkong to New York, off Agullas, Lobelia, London to Hongkong, July 22, 10 N.; 26 W. James Wishart, Shanghai to London, June 24, 35 S.; 23 E. Albuera, London to Shanghai, July 18, 10 N.; 26 W. Tavistock, London to Hongkong, July 19, lat. 12N., long 20 W. Castilian, Shields to Shanghai, June 10, 10 S.; 106 E. John Brown, Cardiff to Shanghai, June 15, 7 N.; 107 E. Worcester, Clyde to Shanghai, March 12, 3 N.; 24 W. Pleiades (ship), from Hongkong, 12 N.; 112 E. Chalgrove, Liverpool to Yokohama. Cordieu (barque), Sunderland to Hongkong, March 27, 26 S.; 29 W. Granville (Fr. barque), Canton to Havana, 5 S.; 100 E.

LOADING.
At London.—For Nagasaki and Yokohama, *Chivalito*. For Manila, *Angelica*. For Shanghai, *Jubilee*. For Hongkong and Canton, *Her Majesty*.
At Liverpool.—For Shanghai: *Maiden Queen*. For Manila: *María Vicente*.
At Glasgow.—For Manila: *Odhia*.

The following review of the week ending Aug. 25, is from Mitchell's *Maritime Register*.—

M. Lesseppe, the constructor of the Suez Canal, has obtained a great triumph. Two French newspapers had for some time been running down the canal, declaring that the works could make no progress, that the report was a romance and the figures untrue, and that the whole affair must prove a failure. For these libels M. Lesseppe has just received £6,000 damages, a verdict that will be a warning to English newspapers which are given to publish false statements respecting public companies.

The health of the Emperor Napoleon is reported to be greatly improved. The best proof of this fact is to be found in the more buoyant tone of the Bourse, which would certainly be greatly depressed were any fears entertained of an immediately perilous state of affairs. A story is current in Paris to the effect that one of the Emperor's medical advisers receives from M. Pereire a thousand francs for every report which he carries concerning the health of his Imperial patient. M. Pereire has of late received two or three reports daily, but since the change for the better in the Emperor's condition this influx of bulletins has been stopped.

An odd shift in the position of affairs is reported from Berlin. For some time past the principal supporters of Count Bismarck have been found amongst the members of the Junker party. Now, however, it is stated that the efforts of the Minister to induce the King to consent to the annexation of the smaller German States have completely alienated the aristocratic party, who are using their utmost efforts to displace the present head of the Ministry.

On the other hand, the Liberal members, especially those of the extreme Left, look upon his retention of office as the one thing needful for the restoration of the wishes, and they are consequently as anxious to support him as they were formerly for his expulsion from office. The passages in the Royal speech with reference to the constitutional rights of the Chamber have greatly strengthened this feeling, especially since it has become known that they were introduced against the wishes of the Junker party in the Ministry. The constituents of these Liberal members are, not unnaturally, greatly dissatisfied by the change in their position, and some of them have been called

control," according to Bishop Smith's letter.

The Queen has confirmed Mr. John Dent's nomination to be a member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

A work entitled "International policy," and containing an essay upon China, has just been published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It speaks in elegant terms of the "brutal greed and violence" of our merchants in the far east. An editorial notice of the work in the *London and China Express*, after quoting a paragraph respecting the former disgraced state of the colony, and dealing by no means tenderly with some who are still known to us here and elsewhere, winds up by expressing a hope that at no distant period we shall be able to regard the colony as a credit, instead of a standard disgrace to our crown! The report of Trade for 1865 for Yokohama, Newchwang, Foochow, and Amoy are republished in *precis* in the *London and China Express* of the 27th August, as also the Emigration Commissioner's report for the same period. A supplemental page of the same paper contains a translation of the report of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris alluded to in our yesterday's issue.

Under the head of "Continental Trade with the Far East" statistics are given by the same paper of the value of landed property in Eastern Siberia. The Korean emigration into Russ at Mantchouria is greatly on the increase. The affairs of the Oldenburg Eastern Shipping Company are in a desperate state.

At a meeting of the British Association, Colonel Jessup read a paper on "Free Trade in Banking in Manchuria (Cataray) by Mr. Meadows. Her Majesty's Consul at Newchwang. The paper by Mr. Meadows stated that in Manchuria an attempt was made by a guild to regulate the paper currency, but it did not succeed, and, practically, banking was free—notes being issued as low as the convenient sum of 9d. It is a question which followed, the principle of free trade in banking was rather advocated by Mr. J. Gussot, and combated by Sir J. Bowring, the latter showing the ill effects of that system in China.

Under the head of "Literary intelligence relating to China we read in *Frühner's Oriental Record*, of the publication and appearance of a work by Mr. A. Severini, intended to facilitate the study of the colloquial Mandarin dialect of Chinese (*Chiao Chiao*), a volume, 1866. Two parts.)

The first part contains the Chinese text, lithographed in Paris at the instance of Professor St. Julien, which occupies 80 pages, and is furnished by the second book of the *Tsing-wan-ke-mung*, or *Manchu Preceptor*, well known by Mr. Wylie's English translation. The Chinese version of the original *Manchu* phrases recommends itself by the extreme simplicity of its style, and it is for this reason that it has been chosen as a text book to teach Europeans in learning Chinese. In the second part is contained a transcript of every Chinese word in Roman characters, a literal translation and grammatical analysis of every group of words, and a free translation of every sentence. The student is thus put in possession of a number of useful phrases, and is taught their composition and import, and their application in conversation. With the preparatory knowledge thus gained, he may with advantage proceed to study Wade's "Hsin Ching Lu," and the more elaborate and ornamental style of composition presented in the examples in Fremar's "Notitia lingue Sincice" and Gonçalves "Arte China."

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY.
A MEETING was held this afternoon of the shareholders in the above Company. The following are the chief items of the report presented:—

The first call of \$200 per share was made on the 1st May, 1865, and the 2nd and 3rd calls on the 10th July, 1865, and 10th January, 1866, respectively.

The whole of the first call has been paid up, with the exception of that on six Shares allotted in Hongkong, and twenty-six Shares which remain in the hands of the Directors, owing to their not having been taken up as applied for in Bombay, to which place they were sent, through the Commercial Bank Corporation, for distribution. Of the 2nd and 3rd calls payment are not yet completed. The statement of accounts duly audited by the Hon. W. H. Rennie and Mr. Overbeck show the amount of assets at \$311,897.33 the liabilities being as follows:—

LIABILITIES.
By Shareholders' paid-up Capital, £209,800.00.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Amount advanced as per Pass Book to 30th June, 1865, 96,508.75.
Sundry Creditors, 6,900.26.
Profits at W.P.O., \$4,555.64.
Loss on Photo and Little Orphan, 2,167.32.
£2388.32

The revenue account shows a total of gross earnings from 1st February 1865 to 30th June 1866 of \$180,833.80 leaving only a profit of \$2388.32 carried forward to next account. This small sum is accounted for by the losses incurred in the first eleven months of the period included in the report. The actual profit being about \$7000 for the last 6 months.

WAMPORA DOCKS.
The business of the Company was commenced on the 21st February, 1865; the accounts therefore embrace a period of 17 months' working, during which it will be seen that the Wampora Docks have done little more than pay their expenses; since the commencement of this year, the business of the Docks has been going on satisfactorily.

The Steam Tug *Little Orphan* was purchased by sanction of the Directors, as it was found utterly impossible to carry on the Wampora business without such assistance.

KOWLOON DOCK.
The contract for the formation and leveling of the Site for the Company's works at Kowloon was signed on the 21st April, 1865, in the sum of \$24,000.

The Contract for the first Granite Dock at Kowloon was entered into on the 17th July, 1865, in the sum of \$108,000, and the time for its completion will expire on the 30th June, 1867. The Dimensions are as follows:—Length, 300 feet, Breadth 84 feet, Sill 65 feet, Depth of Water, Spring Tide, 19½ feet on the Sill.

Satisfactory reports respecting these works, have been received from Col. Lovell, C.B., R.E. from Messrs. Rawling, Maclean, and Co., C.B.; from Mr. Finlay, Mechanical Engineer in charge of works.

The report being accepted as read and unanimously adopted, it was moved and

SUMMARY OF NEWS RELATING TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

(From various Home Papers.)

Bishop Smith, late of Hongkong, has written to the Colonial office authorities strongly urging the immediate appointment of a new Bishop. The reply is that steps are being taken to fill up the vacancy. The Bishop's jurisdiction includes "an average of twenty clergy needing supervision and

100

SHANGHAI

HONGKONG.—Continued.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INVESTED DISCOUNT
Steamers							
Anna	Schoon	am st	70	Apr. 12	A. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
China	Herzog	B. str.	345	July 17	Cruttmann and Co	Laid up	
City of Nates	Stewart	B. str.	600	May 24	Low and Co	Fulcham	Early
Columbia		— str	30		Clower and Co	Laid up	
Faust		chist		Aug. 18	Chinese Government	Laid up	
F. J. Young	Gray	am st		June 20	Kussell and Co		
Fire Queen	seaward	a. str.	1200	Aug. 22	A. A. O. S. N. Co		
Ganges	oldow	strust	30		Mun. Fustan and Co	Laid up	
Grete	Outlook	a. str.	30		Farbridge		
Heachew		chist		July 12	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co		
L. uia	Pank	a. str.	791	Aug. 18	A. A. O. S. N. Co		
Niphol	Atkins	B. str.	534	Aug. 18	Chinese Government		
Pan-Jong	chinsing	C. chist	400	July 12	Chinese Government		
Qui-Quata		chist			Cruttmann and Co	Laid up	
Sanyuan	Jayne	am st	1602	Aug. 18	A. A. Heard and Co	Laid up	
Savonada	Tubus	am st	80	Feb. 12	Kussell and Co		
Santed		chist			Low and Co		
W. nan	standall	a. str.	130	Aug. 12	H. Wignall and Co	Fulcham	Invest.
Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrill	B. str.	45	Sept. 10	Geo. Barnett and Co	Laid up	
W. harrow	Barry	a. str.	116		D. Sassoon, Sons and Co	Laid up	
Williamette	McLeod	cuist	176	Aug. 5	Chinese Government		

sp. bg.	177	sept. 18	Reynolds and
sp. bk.	517	July 21	B. d. Walker

Sailing Vessels							
Abbott	Lawrence	Am. sh.	1496	June 13	Order		
Acacia	Martin	Q. bk.	391	July 16	Order		
Adams	George	B. sh.	360	June 9	Jar., Matheson and Co	London	Early
Adams	Scout	R. bk.	266	Aug. 13	John Thorne		
Adams	Demster	B. bk.	298	July 20	A. R. Libby and Co		
Adams	Barton	B. bk.	504	July 19	Frazar and Co		
Adams	Hale	B. sh.	1180	July 10	Olybarn and Co	London	Early

on	B. sr.	352	sept. 26	A. Scott and Co
----	--------	-----	----------	-----------------

Maclean	Martin	B. bk.	391	July 16 Order		
Maclean	George	B. bk.	390	June 9 Jar., Matheson and Co	London	Early
Maclean	Dempster	B. bk.	298	Aug 18 John Thorne		
Maclean	Hutton	B. bk.	295	July 20		
Maclean	Hale	B. bk.	58	Aug 19 Frazar and Co	London	Early
Maclean	Woodruff	B. bk.	1182	July 10 Oliphant and Co	F. or charter	Early
Maclean	Smith	B. bk.	1116	June 26 Shaw Brothers and Co	London	Immediate
Maclean	Lobo	B. bk.	517	Aug. 29 R. T. Tiby and Co		
Maclean	Todd	B. bk.	505	July 25 Shaw, Brothers and Co	F. or charter	Early
Maclean	Morris	B. bk.	481	Aug. 14 Aug. Reed and Co		
Maclean	Dunak	B. bk.	430	Aug. 14		
Maclean	Petersen	Sw. bk.	0	July 4 Hansen Drege and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Maclean	Russell	B. bk.	43	Aug. 12 Horneo Company	Tientsin	Early
Maclean	Fulton	B. bk.	1174	July 16 G. Livingston and Co		
Maclean	Living	B. bk.	1008	Aug. 18 Fober and Co		
Maclean	Ward	B. bk.	329	Aug. 12 Matheson and Co		
Maclean	Annus m	B. bk.	309	Aug. 14 du., Huener and Co	London	Early
Maclean	Armstrong	B. bk.	519	July 7 Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Maclean	Smith	B. bk.	1036	July 14 Order		
Maclean	Adley	B. bk.	445	Aug. 9		
Maclean	Higgins	B. bk.	340	Aug. 10 Wm. Reine and Co		
Maclean	Nielson	B. bk.	709	Aug. 13 Frazar and Co		
Maclean	Robbs	B. bk.	663	Aug. 13 Jar., Matheson and Co		
Maclean	Clinton	B. bk.	357	Aug. 1		
Maclean	Gladden	B. bk.	182	July 12 G. Livingston and Co	London	Early
Maclean	Jenck	D. a. r.	121	Aug. 9 Wm. Fustau and Co		
Maclean	James	B. bk.	126	July 16 Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Maclean	Lorenzo	B. bk.	130	July 21 P. Cams and Co	Laid up	
Maclean	Dunkeld	B. bk.	908	July 21 Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Maclean	Alceni	B. bk.	385	July 21 Order		
Maclean	Evans	B. bk.	307	Aug. 14 Matheson and Co		
Maclean	Rox	B. bk.	447	June 9 A. R. Tiby and Co	F. or charter	Early
Maclean	McKenzie	B. bk.	607	Aug. 12	F. or charter	Early
Maclean	Harder	B. bk.	388	May 11 P. Hubner and Co	Repeating	
Maclean	Hudson	B. bk.	713	Aug. 2 Frazar and Co		
Maclean	Richards	B. bk.	647	July 30 Preston, Creuell and Co		
Maclean	Walia	B. bk.	411	Aug. 14 Frazar and Co		
Maclean	Fullerton	B. bk.	392	Aug. 12 R. Tiby and Co	F. or charter	Early
Maclean	Peck	B. bk.	480	July 19 A. R. Tiby and Co		
Maclean	Delano	Am. sh.	914	July 19 Oliphant and Co		
Maclean	Knutson	P. r. bk.	135	Aug. 13 Wm. Fustau and Co		
Maclean	Holm	Du. bk.	450	Aug. 13		
Maclean	Nye	Am. ar.	212	Jan. 20 Captain	F. or charter	Early
Maclean	Bulman	B. bk.	117	Jan. 18 Horneo Company	London	Early
Maclean	Enderswain	B. bk.	737	Aug. 2 Deuts and Co		
Maclean	Gowall	B. bk.	516	July 7 Tiby and Co		
Maclean	Harris	B. bk.	481	July 7 G. Livingston and Co	Liverpool	Early
Maclean	Currie	B. bk.	452	July 11 G. Livingston and Co	London	Early
Maclean	White	B. bk.	734	June 29 Frazar and Co	F. or charter	Early
Maclean	Knightson	B. bk.	655	June 29 Horneo Company	London	Early
Maclean	Re-Jur	Fr. bk.	1	Aug. 2 E. Tiby and Co	Hank-dai	Early
Maclean	Duxsen	Du. bk.	240	Aug. 7 F. Kroes and Co		
Maclean	Dunn	B. bk.	325	Aug. 7 Order		
Maclean	Barber	B. bk.	472	Aug. 14 Oliphant and Co		
Maclean	Wassed	B. bk.	495	Aug. 14 Horneo Company		
Maclean	Steepon	B. bk.	462	June 20 Frazar and Co	F. or charter	Early
Maclean	Henerson	B. bk.	438	July 29 D. Sisson S. S. and Co	Newchwang	Early
Maclean	Marquis of Argyle	Hay	4	Aug. 14 Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Maclean	Hay	Jan. bk.	132	Aug. 13 Tiby and Co		
Maclean	Madila	B. bk.	530	Aug. 14 Order		
Maclean	Minister Fahud	Du. sh.	636	June 27 F. Kroes and Co	F. or charter	Early

and B. sh.	1075	June 20, Aug.	Heard and
------------	------	---------------	-----------

Atam	Area	Frisk.	300	July 15	Theriot and Co	P. or charter
Osney	And eves	d. s.	750	Aug 14	Chapman, King and Co	
Canibon	Am (Art)	Daubk.	289	Aug 14	Suzanne and Co	
Wattine	Coatlydyk	Daubk.	300	July 15	LeGaudin	
Patrol	Jervis	d. s.	367	May 31	King and Co	
Pr. to be	Heater	d. s.	925	July 15	Matheson and Co	London
Princess of Wales	Macdon	d. bk.	523	Aug 17	Sassoon Sons and Co	
Queen of the Seas	Drum	d. bk.	288	July 15	Aug. Heard and Co	
Red Deer	Drum	d. sh.	681	Aug 15	O'Dorder	
Scudra	Garr	d. sh.	587	Aug 15	W. H. Birch, Kennedy and Co	
Sea Witch	Drum	d. bk.	575	June 11	W. H. Sassoon, Sons & Co	P. or charter
Simod	Treydake	d. sh.	6	June 20	Howe and Co	
Sir W. P. Williams	W. H. Sassoon	d. sh.	135	Aug 15	W. H. Pagan and Co	London
Song Kong	Russ	d. sh.	1171	June 25	Smith, Tate and Co	Liverpool
Treholm	Lewis	d. sh.	525	June 25	Smith, Tate and Co	Early New York
Westminster	Corey	d. sh.	731	June 25	Smith, K. Munnay and Co	
Wild Dayrell	Darke	d. sh.	1511	Aug 15	W. Dorder	
Wild Deer	Corey	d. sh.	1016	Aug 25	Theriot and Co	
Wild Robin	Ambs	d. sh.	415	July 15	Theriot and Co	
Wilhelm Meinhild	Dunnell	d. sh.	707	June 25	Holliday Wye and Co	London

MACAO.

MACAO.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Acorn,	store ship	—	—	—	Shanghai
Adventure,	c. troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Yokohama
Algerine,	c. gun-ves.	1	30	—	Hankow
Amethyst,	inf. com. ship	3	300	Comr. J. Round	Shanghai
Antelope,	c. st. g. b.	6	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Barrosa,	c. st. m. corvl.	21	400	Capt. Boys	Orderd Home
Basilisk,	inf. com. ship	4	40	W. N. W. Hewett V. C.	Japan
Bombard, Steam Ord.	c. st. g. b.	3	30	—	Shanghai
Brusard,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Japan
Cockchafer,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Hongkong
Cornet,	c. st. g. v.	—	—	Comr. G. D. Brand	Japan
Cromandel,	inf. com. tender	—	150	—	—
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-bat.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Drake,	gun-bat.	3	30	Lt. Hunt	Sawto
Firm,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Euton	Hongkong
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-bat.	2	60	—	Ningpo
Forster,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. J. F. Stokes	Japan
Grasshopper	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Hongkong
Hardy,	c. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Ningpo
Haughty,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Singleton	Canton
Havock,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Luard	Hankow
Hesper,	store ship	4	150	Comd. Com. Tiffin	Japan
Luculent,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Japan
Lundy,	gun-bat.	3	30	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Yokohama
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	100	—	Hongkong
Manila,	c. st. despt. ves.	—	7	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Shanghai
Melville, Naval Hospital,	hospital.	—	—	(Lt. Bernard, M.D. R.A.)	Hongkong

FUHCHAU.

FUHCHAU.

Opasum, Tender to H. M. S. Princess Charlotte,	gun-boat,	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring,	Cruizing
Copsey,	"s. vessel	4	260	Comr. Meuzies	Cyzique
Peioras,	sc. stm. covr.	21	400	Capt. Haswell	Yokohama
Perseus,	sc. at. sloop	17	200	Comr. Stevens	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	—	Comdore Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Royal, Bear- ing the flag of Vice Admiral Geo. St. Vincent King, C. B.	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
Rattles,	sc. at. sloop	17	96	Comr. Webb	Singapore
Riflemen,	sc. survey ves.	5	100	J. W. Reed	Comd. South China
Salamina	pad desp	250	Comr. G. Suttle	Nagasaki	
Seylla,	sc. stm. covr.	12	400	Capt. R. W. Courtney	Hakodati
Serpent,	sc. desp. vessel	4	280	Comr. C. H. Bullock	Surv. serv. Japan
Slaney,	gun-boat,	1	80	Lieut. J. P. Kents	"Chinking foo
Snap,	gun-bont.	3	60	Lieut. Powys,	Tsigitu
Swirling, Steam Ord- inary,	gun-bont.	3	60		Shanghai
Staunch, Steam Ord- inary,	gun-bont.	3	60		Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Or- dinary,	gun boat	3	40		Hongkong
Wenzle,	sc. st. b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Or- dinary,	gun-boat,	3	40		Hongkong
Zebrus,	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	Hongkong

PRICE OF THE CHINA MAIL, Weekly.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Spanish Dollars*; Six Months, *Nine Dollars*; Three Months, *Five Dollars*—all payable in advance. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given a month before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Five Lines and under, *One Dollar*; each additional Line, *Twenty Cents*.—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions.

✻ Advertisements will not be repeated unless so ordered but "Notices of Firms" will be continued, at the same rate, in the OVERLAND issues, unless otherwise directed.

AGENTS.—London, F. ALGAR, 11 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. *Singapore*, DRAWY & Co.
Amoy, GILES & Co. *Fu-chau*, A. D. DOBIE. *Shanghai*, H. FOGG & Co. *Manila*, C. KARUTH & Co.

PRICE OF THE CHINA MAIL, Weekly,—Per Annum, Fifteen Spanish Dollars; Six Months,

PRICE OF THE CHINA MAIL, Weekly.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Spanish Dollars*; Six Months, *Nine Dollars*; Three Months, *Five Dollars*—all payable in advance. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given a month before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Five Lines and under, *One Dollar*; each additional Line, *Twenty Cents*—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions.

* Advertisements will not be repeated unless so ordered but "Notices of Firm" will be continued, at the same rate, in the OVERSEA-MAIL, unless otherwise directed.

AGENTS.—London, F. ALGAR, 11 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. Swatow, DROWN & Co. Amoy, GILES & Co. Fookah, A. D. DUBIE. Shanghai, H. FOGG & Co. Manila, C. KARUTH & Co.

British Vice-Con